<Adv C & App/>

Advanced C Programming And It's Application

String II: concatenate, comparison & search

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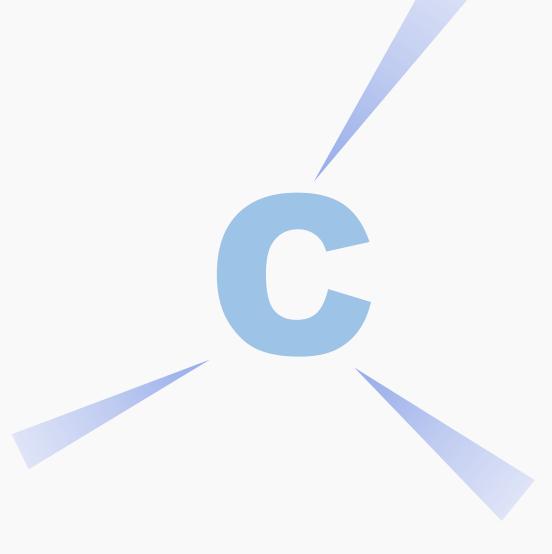
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<memset/>

memset

上週的許多實驗告訴我們一件很重要的事情,你必須要精確地知道你每個變數到底會存多長的字串。

然而我們很難一開始就知道這件事,但有時候我們希望利用一些方法讓資料看起來有去個資的感覺,那該怎麼辦呢?

這裡我們介紹一個有趣的函數 – 叫做memset。

可以複製特定長度的某個字元,並指向一個字元陣列。

*可自行延伸閱讀memcpy()



<memset/>

memset

```
/*Ex 11-1: String Basic */
/* String - memset*/
char s[50];
printf("Ex 11-1: String - memset\n");
strcpy(s, "Do you want to build a snow man?");
printf("string before: %s\n", s);
```

```
memset(s, '*', 10);
printf("string after: %s\n", s);
```

Ex 11-1: String - memset
string before: Do you want to build a snow man?
string after: ********* to build a snow man?





strcat & strncat

Cat 是concatenate的縮寫,因為這個字太長了,所以在Matlab中就是直接簡寫為cat; python中還是用全名。Whatever,我們今天要介紹的cat是在C的string函數庫的函數 – strcat(),可以用來合併不同字串。

既然有了strcat(),就也會有另一個函數叫做strncat()。他多了一個引數,可以控制需要被合併的字元。





strcat

```
/*Ex 11-2: String Basic */
/* String - Cat*/
char c1[50];
char c2[50];
printf("Ex 11-2: String - Cat\n");
strcpy(c1, "Hello");
strcpy(c2, " world!");
printf("c1 string: %s \nc2 string: %s\n", c1, c2);
strcat(c1, c2);
printf("Answer: %s\n", c1);
printf("%d %d\n", sizeof(c1), strlen(c1));
```

```
Ex 11-2: String - Cat
c1 string: Hello
c2 string: world!
Answer: Hello world!
c1 size: 50; c1 length: 12
```



<cat/>

strncat

```
/*Ex 11-3: String Basic */
/* String - Cat2*/
char c1[50];
char c2[50];
printf("Ex 11-3: String – Cat2\n");
strcpy(c1, "Hello");
strcpy(c2, " world!");
printf("c1 string: %s \nc2 string: %s\n", c1, c2);
strncat(c1, c2, 6);
printf("Answer: %s\n", c1);
printf("%d %d\n", sizeof(c1), strlen(c1));
```

```
Ex 11-3: String - Cat2
c1 string: Hello
c2 string: world!
Answer: Hello world
c1 size: 50; c1 length: 11
```





Concatenate string with memset

Lab 11-1:

宣告三個字元陣列,分別儲存三個字串:

- (1) I have an apple
- (2), I have a pen
- (3), uh! Apple pen!

利用memset的方式創造一個可以剛好裝得下(1-3)字串的空間。

再將三個字串與前面的memset的空字串cat在一起。

最後在printf印出來。結果與程式碼一起截圖到word檔中,程式碼另外壓縮上傳

*Hint: memset(字串變數, '\0', 長度);



<Comparison/>

String Comparison

字串比對是一個很重要的工具。舉凡我們平常在電腦中做檔案檢索等,都是要利用到字串比對的功能。再這裡我們提到的字串比對功能相對簡單,就是要一模一樣的才會被抓出來。

利用Ex 11-4, Ex 11-5, Ex 11-6等三個練習,來找出strcmp的return 值,意義為何?



<Comparison/>

String Comparison

```
/*Ex 11-4: String Basic */
                                                 /*Ex 11-5: String Basic */
/* String - strcmp*/
                                                 /* String – strcmp2*/
char s1[4] = "Wow";
                                                  char s1[4] = "wow";
char s2[4] = "Wow";
                                                 char s2[4] = "Wow";
int res = strcmp(s1, s2);
                                                  int res = strcmp(s1, s2);
printf("Ex 11-4: String - strcmp\n");
                                                 printf("Ex 11-5: String – strcmp2\n");
printf("Result: %d \n", res);
                                                  printf("Result: %d \n", res);
if (res==0){
                                                 if (res==0){
       printf("Two strings are equal!\n");
                                                         printf("Two strings are equal!\n");
}else{
                                                  }else{
       printf("Two strings are different!\n");
                                                         printf("Two strings are different!\n");
               Ex 11-4: String - strcmp
                                                    Ex 11-5: String - strcmp2
               Result: 0
                                                    Result: 1
               Two strings are equal!
                                                    Two strings are different!
     2021/12/15
```

<Comparison/>

String Comparison

```
/*Ex 11-6: String Basic */
/* String - strcmp3*/
char s1[4] = "Wow";
char s2[4] = "wow";
int res = strcmp(s1, s2);
printf("Ex 11-6: String - strcmp3\n");
printf("Result: %d \n", res);
if (res==0){
       printf("Two strings are equal!\n");
}else{
       printf("Two strings are different!\n");
```

Lab 11-2:

利用這三個範例嘗試說明 res回傳為正/負數的時候 其代表的意義為何?請利 用word檔說明。

*Hint: 注意字串每個字元的ASCII大小。

```
Ex 11-6: String - strcmp3
Result: -1
Two strings are different!
```



<puts & gets/>

puts and fgets

putchar	印出指定的字元。	
getchar	取得第一個字元。	
puts	印出指定的變數、字元或字串。	
fgets	取得指定的字串。	

Lab 11-3:

puts與printf的差異在哪?請寫在word檔中。

<put><puts & gets/>

puts and fgets

```
/*Ex 11-7: String Basic */
/* String - fgets, puts*/
char s4fg[50];
printf("Ex 11-7: String - fgets, puts\n");
printf("Plz enter a word: \n");
fgets(s4fg, sizeof(s4fg), stdin); //fgets has auto newline functionality
puts(s4fg);
```

String Search

strstr	比較兩個字串,尋找第二個字串 完整 出現在第一個字串的位置。
strspn	比較兩個字串,從第二個字串第一個字元開始相同 字元總字元數
strcspn	比較兩個字串,找出兩字串有共同字元的第一個位 置 ≠ 第二個字串完整的出現在第一個字串中。
strpbrk	比較兩個字串,找出第二字串中出現在第一個字串中的第一個字元。

strstr

```
#define LENGTH 80
```

```
/*Ex 11-8: String Basic */
/* String - strstr*/
char str1[LENGTH];
char str2[LENGTH];
printf("Ex 11-8: String - strstr\n");
printf("input string: ");
fgets(str1, LENGTH, stdin);
printf("string for searching: ");
fgets(str2, LENGTH, stdin);
```

```
// delete the last character (newline char)
str2[strlen(str2) - 1] = '\0';
char* loc = strstr(str1, str2);
if (loc == NULL) {
        printf("The second string cannot be
        found in the first one!\n");
} else {
        printf("The second string completely
        appears in the location %lu of the
        first one!\n", loc - str1);
```

strstr

Lab 11-4:

試試看用Ex 11-8的程式碼測試:

1st string: 123456 //第一個字串統一使用這個

2nd string: 123, 456, 654, 000 //第二個字串分別利用這四組做測試

請說明輸出結果的差異,請說明在word檔中。

strspn

#define LENGTH 80

```
/*Ex 11-9: String Basic */
/* String - strspn*/
char str1[LENGTH];
char str2[LENGTH];
printf("Ex 11-9: String - strspn\n");
printf("Plz enter a string: ");
fgets(str1, LENGTH, stdin);
printf("Plz enter a string for searching: ");
fgets(str2, LENGTH, stdin);
```

```
// delete the last character (newline char)
str1[strlen(str1) - 1] = '\0';
str2[strlen(str2) - 1] = '\0';
size_t loc = strspn(str1, str2);
if (loc == strlen(str1)) {
        printf("The second string completely
        appears in the first one!\n");
} else {
        printf("The different characters start
        from %lu\n", loc);
```

strspn

Lab 11-5:

試試看用Ex 11-9的程式碼測試:

1st string: 123456789 //第一個字串統一使用這個

2nd string: 321, 456, 123456789, 12123 //第二個字串分別利用

這四組做測試

請說明輸出結果的差異,請說明在word檔中。

strcspn

#define LENGTH 80

```
/*Ex 11-10: String Basic */
/* String - strcspn*/
char str1[LENGTH];
char str2[LENGTH];
printf("Ex 11-10: String - strcspn\n");
printf("Plz enter a string: ");
fgets(str1, LENGTH, stdin);
printf("Plz enter a string for searching: ");
fgets(str2, LENGTH, stdin);
```

```
// delete the last character (newline char)
str1[strlen(str1) - 1] = '\0';
str2[strlen(str2) - 1] = '\0';
size_t loc = strcspn(str1, str2);
if (loc == strlen(str1)) {
        printf("For all characters in the
        second string cannot find in the first
        one! (loc value: %lu)\n", loc);
} else {
        printf("At least one character in the
        second string is found in the location
        %lu of the first string.\n", loc);
```

strcspn

Lab 11-6:

試試看用Ex 11-10的程式碼測試:

1st string: 123456789 //第一個字串統一使用這個

2nd string: 123, 004, 123456789, 000 //第二個字串分別利用這

四組做測試

請說明輸出結果的差異,請說明在word檔中。

strpbrk

#define LENGTH 80

```
/*Ex 11-11: String Basic */
/* String - strpbrk*/
char str1[LENGTH];
char str2[LENGTH];
printf("Ex 11-11: String - strpbrk\n");
printf("Plz enter a string: ");
                                                if(ret) {
fgets(str1, LENGTH, stdin);
                                                %c\n", *ret);
printf("Plz enter a string for searching: ");
                                                } else {
fgets(str2, LENGTH, stdin);
char *ret;
```

```
// delete the last character (newline char)
printf("%s %d--", str1, strlen(str1));
str1[strlen(str1) - 1] = '\0';
str2[strlen(str2) - 1] = '\0';
printf("%s %d--", str1, strlen(str1));
ret = strpbrk(str1, str2);
printf("%s %d--", str1, strlen(str1));
        printf("First matching character:
        printf("Character not found\n");
```

strpbrk

Lab 11-7:

試試看用Ex 11-11的程式碼測試:

1st string: abcde //第一個字串統一使用這個

2nd string: cba, 000, 123gcd45

//第二個字串分別利用這三組做測試

請說明輸出結果的差異,請說明在word檔中。

<Assignments/>

作業一

請整理出strstr, strspn, strcspn, 與 strpbrk之間的差異。 分別設計四個程式與測試資料,以舉例說明其差異為何?

Functions	Input arguments	Output arguments	Situations		
strstr			完全相同	部分不同	完全不同
strspn		•••		•••	
				•••	
strcspn	•••	•••			•••
strpbrk					

<References/>

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